

**STAVELEY
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR
1970

By
DAVID P. ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman of the Council—Councillor F. A. Madin

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Chairman—Councillor J. R. Huckle

Members as at 31st December, 1970

Councillor A. Coleman
Councillor H. Commons
Councillor W. E. Edwards
Councillor E. Fairs
Councillor I. Hodgson
Councillor Mrs. S. A. Jervis
Councillor F. A. Madin
Councillor S. Meakin
Councillor V. H. Schofield
Councillor J. Sedgwick
Councillor J. Smith
Councillor W. Smith, J.P.
Councillor G. W. Stevenson
Councillor I. O. H. Thorneycroft
Councillor C. C. Weighill
Councillor J. Wickins, M.B.E., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

DAVID P. ADAMS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Rural Council House, Saltergate, Chesterfield. Telephone—Chesterfield 3171

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

A. MURRAY, C.S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Council Offices, Staveley Hall, Staveley, Chesterfield.

Telephone No.—Staveley 3131

Additional Public Health Inspector :

J. W. STORER, Dip. P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

(Left April, 1970)

J. W. GARDINER, M.A.P.H.I., (Commenced September, 1970)

Clerk :

Mrs. M. B. COMPTON

Mr. Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the Urban District for the year 1970. The birth rate at 15.1 per 1,000 population showed a decrease from the rate of 15.6 in 1969. In absolute terms this is a decrease of 10 live births from 288 to 278 for 1970. This is the second year the rate has fallen.

The crude death rate at 11.8 per 1,000 population has decreased from the rate of 12.07 for 1969. This decrease in absolute terms was by 6 deaths from 223 to 217. The commonest causes of death were ischaemic heart disease, cerebrovascular disease and bronchitis. Cancer caused 41 deaths, thirteen due to cancer of the lung. Hence approximately one third of all cancer deaths could theoretically be preventable, coupled with a significant proportion of the other common causes of death could the public be persuaded to abandon the habit of polluting their body with tobacco smoke.

There is currently an awakening to the problems of pollution, and during the year much publicity was given to the topic through 1970 being designated 'Conservation Year'. The Council is aware of its responsibilities in this direction and is actively progressing several schemes to improve the environment of the district.

Mr. J. W. Storer, the additional Public Health Inspector resigned in April and was replaced in September by Mr. J. W. Gardiner.

It is again a pleasure to record my sincere appreciation of the help and co-operation given by the Council and my colleagues during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

DAVID P. ADAMS,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres	6,504
Population (Estimated mid-year)	18,430
Number of Inhabited houses and caravans at 31.12.70	6,313
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1970	£749,593
Product of Id Rate	£2,880

LIVE BIRTHS:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	118	136	254
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	10	14	24
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	<u>128</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>278</u>

Rate per 1,000 population	15.1
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate for Live Births	0.95
Illegitimate Live Births percent of total live births	8.6
Standardised Birth Rate (Comparability Factor 1.01)	15.3

STILL BIRTHS:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	1	—	1
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	—	1	1
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births 7.1

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:				Male	Female	Total
Live Births .....	.....	.....	.....	128	150	278
Still Births .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	<u>129</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>280</u>

INFANT DEATHS UNDER ONE YEAR:				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

INFANT MORTALITY RATES:

(under one year of age)

Infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	21.6
Deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	23.6
Deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	NIL

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE:

(under 4 weeks of age)

				Male	Female	Total
Legitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Illegitimate .....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births 21.6

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE:				Male	Female	Total
(under 1 week of age)						
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	—	—	—
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births 18.0

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE

Still births, and deaths under 1 week
combined, per 1,000 total live and
still births 25.0

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of Deaths NIL
Rate per 1,000 live and still births NIL

DEATHS				Male	Female	Total
Deaths Registered.....	.....	.....	.....	143	74	217
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population	.....			...		11.8
Standardised Death Rate (Comparability Factor, 1.23)						14.5
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.....					1.24

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE STAVELEY URBAN DISTRICT.

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	3	2	5
Malignant Neoplasm—Intestine	4	3	7
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	12	1	13
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	—	5	5
Malignant Neoplasm—Buccal Cavity, etc.	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	—	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Prostate	1	—	1
Leukaemia	1	—	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms	3	1	4
Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	—	1	1
Other Endocrine etc. diseases	—	1	1
Mental Disorders	1	1	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	1	4
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	—	2
Hypertensive Disease	3	1	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	40	15	55
Other Forms of Heart Disease	6	3	9
Cerebrovascular Disease	14	14	28
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	5	13
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	6	3	9
Bronchitis and Emphysema	14	2	16
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	3	8
Cirrhosis of Liver	—	2	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	—	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	—	1
Congenital Anomalies	1	—	1
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	1	1	2
Other causes of perinatal mortality	3	—	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	—	2
All other Accidents	2	4	6
All other external causes	2	—	2
	143	74	217

DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Age Group	Males	Females	Total
Under 4 weeks	5	1	6
4 weeks and under 1 year	—	—	—
1—4 years	1	—	1
5—14 years	1	—	1
15—24 years	—	—	—
25—34 years	1	1	2
35—44 years	4	1	5
45—54 years	11	9	20
55—64 years	29	6	35
65—74 years	50	25	75
75 years and over	41	31	72
	143	74	217

COMPARATIVE TABLES

Year	Population	Birth Rate per 1000 population	Death Rate per 1000 population	Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 live births
1935	17,500	10.20	6.28	27.77
1936	17,110	13.56	10.05	81.89
1937	16,970	15.67	10.54	48.87
1938	16,960	15.44	11.49	57.27
1939	16,890	15.45	9.23	58.18
1940	16,350	16.75	11.13	76.65
1941	16,350	17.48	8.58	44.21
1942	16,190	21.62	9.62	29.98
1943	16,140	18.58	11.09	67.96
1944	16,470	22.52	8.92	40.42
1945	16,700	19.34	8.68	58.82
1946	17,260	18.71	9.73	49.53
1947	17,480	20.93	8.98	19.12
1948	17,580	18.09	10.35	56.60
1949	17,670	17.26	9.05	22.95
1950	17,960	15.25	9.74	18.24
1951	17,890	15.93	10.62	38.59
1952	18,010	14.21	8.66	46.87
1953	17,940	14.43	7.47	19.30
1954	17,950	13.98	10.14	31.90
1955	17,490	14.40	9.26	47.60
1956	17,510	14.79	9.76	23.16
1957	17,530	17.45	10.95	32.68
1958	17,510	17.93	11.42	28.66
1959	17,420	16.53	9.30	24.30
1960	17,480	17.16	9.32	20.00
1961	18,080	17.53	10.29	22.08
1962	18,200	17.47	10.82	28.30
1963	18,280	19.58	10.45	11.17
1964	18,450	18.97	9.81	28.57
1965	18,510	16.48	9.18	29.51
1966	18,570	16.15	12.22	30.00
1967	18,480	15.47	8.28	17.48
1968	18,540	16.18	12.35	33.30
1969	18,480	15.58	12.07	17.36
1970	18,430	15.08	11.80	21.58

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Chief industries in the area are coal mining, iron and chemical manufacturing. The manufacture of chemicals is expanding whilst there is a decline in the other processes on the Works which dominates the town. With such a concentration of industry the environment is affected to a substantial degree.

The newly created Industrial Estate at Speedwell and Duke Street is making encouraging progress.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Midwives and Nursing in the Home

These are under the supervision of the Derbyshire County Council.

Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological work is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Sheffield. Chemical analyses are carried out by the Public Analyst at Sheffield. The service of the Public Analyst of Derbyshire County Council is also available.

Hospitals

The majority of patients from the urban area are catered for by the Chesterfield Royal Hospital and Scarsdale Hospital. Lodge Moor Hospital deals with infectious diseases and maternity cases are received at Ashgate or at the maternity wards of Scarsdale Hospital.

Treatment Centre, Poolsbrook

The Treatment Centre at Poolsbrook is operated by six adjoining Local Authorities for the treatment of Scabies and Head Lice. During the year 53 cases were treated at the Centre, 16 of which were from this Urban District.

ELDERLY CITIZENS WELFARE

The activities of the local Voluntary Committees still continue and successfully brighten the lives of the elderly people living in their neighbourhoods. The provision of rest rooms by the Council is highly commendable and reflects a sympathetic understanding of the needs of these people.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951 (Sect. 47)

Several persons were kept under observation during the year and attempts made to assist in their problems. Statutory action was not required.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were no outbreaks of food poisoning or dysentery during the year. It is hoped that the hard work done in the past to improve the standard of food hygiene may now be bearing fruit. Measles was again troublesome, 125 cases being notified during the year.

Diphtheria immunisation showed a substantial improvement, 195 primary immunisations being performed against 87 for the previous year. This is an important protection and it should be remembered that it is only a few years since an outbreak of diphtheria occurred in the town causing two deaths.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

The Derbyshire County Council has carried out immunisation against Diphtheria on the following number of children during the year:—

Primary immunisations	...	...	195
Booster immunisations	...	...	162

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total No. Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Acute Encephalitis	—	—
Acute Meningitis	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—
Anthrax	—	—
Cholera	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	1	—
Food Poisoning	1	—
Infective Jaundice	—	—
Leprosy	—	—
Leptospirosis	—	—
Malaria	—	—
Measles	125	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—
Plague	—	—
Relapsing Fever	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2	—
Smallpox	—	—
Tetanus	—	—
Tuberculosis	1	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—
Typhus	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—
Yellow Fever	—	—

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

Cases Treated :			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Blindness	Deaths
Notified	At Home	In Hospital				
—	—	—	—	—	—	—

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFIED 1961-70

Year	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Cases
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1961	2	2	4	—	1	1	5
1962	3	—	3	2	—	2	5
1963	2	2	4	—	—	—	4
1964	3	1	4	—	1	1	5
1965	1	1	2	—	2	2	4
1966	1	1	2	—	—	—	2
1967	2	1	3	—	—	—	3
1968	1	2	3	—	—	—	3
1969	1	—	1	—	—	—	1
1970	1	—	1	—	—	—	1

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES ACCORDING TO AGE GROUP

Disease	Under 1 Year	1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 & over	TOTAL
Acute Encephalitis														
Acute Meningitis														
Acute Poliomyelitis														
Anthrax														
Cholera														
Diphtheria														
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)														
Food Poisoning														
Infective Jaundice														
Leptosy														
Leprosy														
Malaria														
Measles	8	20	25	22	11	36	2	1						125
Ophthalmia Neonatorum														
Paratyphoid Fever														
Plague														
Relapsing Fever														
Scarlet Fever	1							1						2
Smallpox														
Tetanus														
Tuberculosis :														
Pulmonary :														
Non-Pulmonary												1		1
Typhoid Fever														
Typhus														
Whooping Cough														
Yellow Fever														

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

DISEASE	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	TOTAL
Acute Encephalitis													
Acute Meningitis													
Acute Poliomyelitis													
Anthrax													
Cholera													
Diphtheria													
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)								1					1
Food Poisoning									1				1
Infective Jaundice													
Leprosy													
Leptospirosis													
Malaria													
Measles	45	5	10	5	3	14	15	11	5			12	125
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Paratyphoid Fevers													
Plague													
Relapsing Fever													
Scarlet Fever	1										1		2
Smallpox													
Tetanus													
Tuberculosis :													
Pulmonary							1						1
Non-Pulmonary													
Typhoid Fever													
Typhus													
Whooping Cough										1			1
Yellow Fever													

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
& CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT
for the year ended 31st December, 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report in respect of the work carried out during 1970, as follows:—

HOUSING

Inspection of Dwelling Houses

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	285
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	516
2.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	104
3.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	43
4.		Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers	28

Action Under Statutory Powers..

1.		Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act 1957:	
	(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs... ..	Nil
	(b)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:—	
	(i)	By owners	—
	(ii)	By Local Authority in default of owners	—
2.		Proceedings under Public Health Acts:	
	(a)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	Nil
	(b)	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice:—	
	(i)	By owners	—
	(ii)	By Local Authority in default of owners... ..	—

3. Proceedings under Sections 16, 17 and 35 of the Housing Act 1957:
 - (a) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made ... 1
 - (b) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders... .. —
 - (c) Number of dwelling houses demolished by informal action —
 - (d) Number of families displaced 1
 - (e) Number of persons displaced 2
 - (f) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were given not to use for human habitation Nil
 - (g) Number of dwelling houses made fit after undertakings Nil
4. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957:
 - (a) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil
 - (b) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit Nil
5. Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act 1957:
 - (a) Number of Clearance Areas declared 5
 - (b) Total number of houses in such areas 103
 - (c) Number of Clearance Orders confirmed 1
 - (d) Number of houses demolished 13
 - (e) Number of families displaced 30
 - (f) Number of persons displaced 87

The number of houses included in Clearance Areas during the year included the following:—

No. 31 Area	Hartington Cottages	47 houses
No. 32 Area	Renshaws Row	12 houses
No. 33 Area	Renishaw Road	22 houses
No. 34 Area	Gregorys Row	18 houses
No. 35 Area	Woodthorpe Almshouses	4 houses

The thirteen houses demolished were included in the No. 27 Chesterfield Road and No. 30 Lowgates Clearance Areas which had orders confirmed in previous years.

Housing Act, 1957, Part IV—Overcrowding.

During the year no cases of statutory overcrowding were discovered.

Rent Act, 1957

No action has been found necessary during the year under the provisions of this Act.

Housing Act 1969—Qualification Certificates

No applications were received for Qualification Certificates.

Improvement Grants

The Applications for Standard Grants totalled 19 for the provision of the following amenities:— ...

Bath	...	...	...	...	17
Washhand Basin	...	...	...	...	18
Hot water supply to 2 points	...	...	...	...	8
Hot water supply to 3 points	...	...	...	...	9
Internal water closet	...	...	...	...	19
Sink	...	...	...	...	—

One Improvement Grant was approved and a Grant of £258.25 was made.

The Housing Act 1969 confers powers on Local Authorities to deal with the living conditions in predominantly residential areas in their districts by declaring general improvements areas and improving the amenities of those areas, or the dwellings therein, or both. The effort and resources devoted to improvement provide a much better return when directed to the upgrading of whole areas — the houses and the environment. The remaining useful life of improved residential areas is extended by many years.

The energies of the Council in declaring such areas can be very demanding but well worth while. It is hoped that the Council will take full advantage of this opportunity.

Caravan Sites

One privately owned caravan site at Riverdale Park, Bent Lane, Staveley containing 76 caravans continues to operate satisfactorily. The majority of the caravans have their own drainage, water supply and electricity fitted into them. Central toilet blocks, firefighting appliances, standpipes, telephone, street lighting and recreational facilities are also provided.

Two other licences are operative in respect of single caravans for residential purposes.

Infectious Diseases

Particulars will be found in the Medical Officer's Report of the number of cases of infectious diseases which were notified during the year.

Only one case of suspected food poisoning was notified and investigated. The illness was restricted to one member of the household only and on investigation and enquiries it proved not to be caused by one of the food poisoning organisms.

Filthy and Verminous Premises

The incidence of vermin found in houses is negligible but the number of complaints relating to ants and crickets usually found outside the houses is increasing. Householders are given advice and assistance with insecticides to control these pests.

The number of houses in an unsatisfactory state of cleanliness is of concern.

In co-operation with the County Council a meeting was convened to discuss the social problems relating to one particular area. As an outcome of this meeting the County Council commissioned the University of Nottingham to undertake a study of an area where conditions are particularly difficult. The report of the Applied Social Studies Department was presented in the middle of the year which indicated that steps should be considered by both Local Authorities to achieve any measure of improvement. So far as this Council is concerned, consideration needs to be given to the adequacy of sufficient play spaces for children; the provision of bathrooms and hot water supplies within the houses; and the purchase of houses as they become vacant. The County Council are asked to consider the rationalisation of Social work help; the appointment of a community worker; the provision of a Social Work Department Area Office and residential training in house-keeping for some families.

In order to achieve the recommendations that bathrooms and hot water supplies be provided within the houses, the owners of the property have been approached and their co-operation has been solicited. As a result of this discussion I am confident that progress will be made in providing these amenities especially within a declared general improvement area.

Meat Inspection

There are no licenced slaughterhouses within the Urban District. Meat traders operating in the area obtain their supplies from the Chesterfield and Sheffield districts.

Inspection of Other Foods

Foods surrendered as being unfit for human consumption was as follows:—

- 1 Tin Pears
- 1 Tin Cream
- 2 Tins Soup
- 1 Tin Tomatoes
- 36 Tins Raspberries
- 721 Items Frozen Food
- 23½ lbs. Shoulder Mutton
- 78 lbs. 12 ozs. Topside Beef
- 58 lbs. 12½ ozs. Chuck Steak.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Trade	Total	Number complying with Reg. 16	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	Number complying with Reg. 19
Butchers	8	7	8	7
Works canteens	6	6	6	6
Catering	3	3	3	3
Fish and chips	8	8	8	8
Grocer and General	43	40	43	41
Grocer and off-licence	6	6	6	6
Licensed premises	17	17	17	17
Mineral water manufacturers	2	2	2	2
School canteens	3	3	3	3
Cooked meats	1	1	1	1
Fishmongers	1	1	1	1
Greengrocers	5	5	5	5
Chemists	2	2	2	2
Confectionery	1	1	1	1
Sweets	8	8	8	8

Ice Cream Premises

The total number of registrations operative under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act 1955, is as follows:—

Manufacture and Sale	—
Sale only	37

One application for transfer of registration was received during the year for the sale of ice cream. This was granted.

Brucellosis

Brucellosis is a disease in man caused by drinking untreated milk from a herd infected by the organism brucella abortus. This disease is difficult to diagnose from the symptoms, and the present intention, by the sampling procedure is to eradicate animals from a herd where they are found to excrete the organism.

There are two producer/retailers who offer raw milk for sale in the Urban District.

One sample of milk was taken from each of the herds during the year and examined for the Brucella organism. Both samples were reported negative.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Investigations were carried out on six complaints, relating to food. Four of the complaints related to mould growth in bread, cheese and fruit pies. In each case the manufacturer's attention was drawn to the condition of the food and efforts made to improve stock rotation to ensure that food is only sold in a fresh condition. An unsatisfactory packet of biscuits was found to be 36 weeks old before being sold, the remainder of the stock was immediately withdrawn. One complaint regarding a bottle of milk was investigated but no unsatisfactory condition could be found.

The County Analyst submits information that the County Council as Food and Drugs Authority obtained 55 samples of food including nine milk samples. All milk samples were satisfactory. Salad seasoning had an unsatisfactory label and a sample of zinc and castor oil cream was not of B.P. quality.

Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles

The newly equipped market stalls at Market Place, Staveley, opened for business on the 26th June, 1970. The stalls operating for the sale of food stuffs are especially equipped to comply with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. In addition washing facilities consisting of wash hand basins, sinks and hot and cold water supply are provided within the market area and are available for use by stall holders.

Delivery vehicles operating throughout the district are subject to inspection under the regulations and generally speaking conditions are found to be improving.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

Animal Boarding Establishments

There are no licenced establishments for the boarding of animals within the district.

Places of Entertainment

Inspections have been made of the sanitary accommodation provided at the Bingo Hall. Conditions are generally satisfactory.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Under the provisions of the Derbyshire County Council Act 1954, a total of 17 Hairdressers are registered, three of which were registered during the current year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Two applications for licence to keep a pet shop were received during the year. Both were granted. One of the Licences relates to a stall on the Market.

Shops Act, 1950

Visits have been paid to various shops regarding health provisions, keeping of required records and notices, and the closing of shops at regulation hours.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963

TABLE A Registrations	Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total no. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Registrations and General Inspections	Offices	—	21	—
	Retail shops	4	58	24
	Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	3	—
	Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	2	6	2
	Fuel storage depots	—	1	1
	TOTALS	6	89	27

TABLE B		Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises 71			
TABLE C Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace	Class of Workplace		No. of persons employed		
	Offices		107		
	Retail shops		193		
	Wholesale departments, warehouses		16		
	Catering establishments open to the public		24		
	Canteens		—		
	Fuel storage depots		1		
	TOTAL		341		
	Total Males		60		
	Total Females		281		

One accident was reported at a shop during the year. This related to a man employed in a food preparation room where he was slicing meat with a knife. There was no failure on the part of the employer to meet requirements which could have caused the accident. No further action was appropriate.

Rodent Infestation

The Rodent Control work continues with the services of a part time operator. The work carried out during the year is indicated by the following Table:—

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties in the district	7469	42
Total number of properties inspected following notification	156	6
Number of such properties infested by:—		
(a) Rats	117	6
(b) Mice	25	—
Total number of properties inspected for rats or mice for reasons other than notification	41	—
Number of such properties infested by:—		
(a) Rats	1	—
(b) Mice	—	—

Water Supply

The Engineer and Manager of the Water Board submits the following information:—

The supply authority to the area is the North Derbyshire Water Board.

- (a) (i) Treatment Plants at Ogston and Barlow provide the source of water to the area, both supplies are chlorinated. Distribution is from covered service reservoirs. The resultant quality of supplied waters is satisfactory.
- (ii) The quantity proved adequate for normal household purposes.
- (b) Chemical and Bacteriological analyses are carried out in the Board's laboratories. All raw, treated and distributed waters are examined at least monthly. The number of examinations involved in 1970, being:—

Bacteriological	...	...	270
Chemical	...	...	243

Bacteriological results on treated waters have been consistent with standards laid down by the Ministry of Health. Chemical results in view of the number of water sources involved vary considerably with locations, and approximate extremes of variation are:—

pH	...	...	7.0 — 9.0	mg/l
Alkalinity (CaCO ₃)	...	20	— 200	mg/l
Hardness (Ca CO ₃)	...	50	— 220	mg/l
Chloride (Cl)	...	16	— 125	mg/l
Fluoride (F)	...	0.2	— 1.0	mg/l

Water Supply (continued)

- (c) The treated waters in the area have given rise to no concern on the grounds of plumbo solvency, and analyses on the supply water at source, in distribution and after overnight standing in lead service pipes have yielded figures within the recently revised acceptable lead concentration.
- (d)
 - (i) The number of houses connected during the year was 89.
 - (ii) No major schemes were undertaken in the year in this area.
 - (iii) 1,812 yards of main were laid for housing developments.
- (e) Before being brought into service all newly laid mains were washed out, sterilized and samples examined to ensure satisfactory bacteriological and physical results were obtained.
No action was necessary in respect of any other form of post treatment contamination.
The waters were monitored to detect any excessive amounts of radioactive substances.

Monthly reports of current bacteriological and physical results were forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

Public Swimming Bath

The Parks and Cemetery Superintendent submits the following report on the public swimming bath:—

The open air swimming bath at Ringwood Park is 75 ft. x 30 ft. and has a variable depth of 3 ft. to 6 ft. It is constructed in reinforced concrete, has a painted surface with blue lane markings and black scum channel. There is enclosed changing accommodation together with showers and foot baths.

The capacity of the bath is 64,000 gallons and is filled from the main town's supply. The water is heated to 72°F. by a coke fired boiler and is filtered and chlorinated. There is a complete change of water every four hours.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of the water are taken at frequent intervals and have been found to be satisfactory.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

The Engineer and Surveyor submits the following report on the district's sewerage system and sewage disposal:—

1. *Sewage Disposal Works*

There are no problems being experienced at the present time at the Sewage Disposal Works. Re-construction of the existing sludge beds is taking place, the work being phased over a number of years to reduce capital costs.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal (continued)

2. Sewerage System

With regard to the sewerage system, the scheme for the surface water sewer from the River Doe Lea to the town centre is due to start within the very near future. This scheme will go a long way towards overcoming the problems of surcharge in the existing combined system.

The Consultant Engineers are, at the present time, preparing a scheme for the re-laying of the foul water sewer at Poolsbrook, together with the construction of a new pumping station on ground away from the present site which is liable to flooding.

Public Sanitary Conveniences

The cleansing and maintaining of the Public Conveniences is vested in the Public Health Department. The following is a list of conveniences provided:—

<i>Situation</i>		<i>Accommodation for females</i>	<i>Accommodation for males</i>
Market Place, Staveley	...	4 W.C.'s	3 W.C.'s
			1 Urinal Stall
Private Drive, Hollingwood	...	Nil	1 Urinal Stall
Barrow Hill	...	2 W.C.'s	1 W.C.
			1 Urinal Stall

All accommodation at all conveniences is available free of charge. The Gentlemen's urinal at Inkersall Road, Staveley was demolished during the year to make way for the redevelopment of the south side of Market Street.

Dustbins, Privy Middens & Closet Accommodation

The undermentioned Table gives the estimated number of sanitary conveniences provided at all types of premises in use at the end of 1970.

No. of Water Closets	...	...	6,800
No. of Pail Closets	...	...	6
No. of Privies	...	...	21
No. of Dustbins	...	...	6,628
No. of Ashpits	...	...	1
No. of Cesspools	...	...	48

Scrap Metal Dealers

Three persons have been registered during the year as scrap metal dealers in respect of premises as follows:—

- 1 — Old goods yard, Lowgates
- 2 — Land at Netherthorpe
- 3 — Kirkland Garage, Barrow Hill.

These registrations remain effective for three years.

Noise Control

Investigation was carried out on one complaint regarding noise. This noise emission was the result of passing steam through a turbine at high velocity. This turbine was in the process of being commissioned. The steam was passed through it to remove all traces of scale and rust. The noise was of an unacceptable level and for some days conditions were quite intolerable. Representations to the Company resulted in a reduction of the periods of emission and subsequently the nuisance ceased to exist completely.

Atmospheric Pollution

Recordings of atmospheric pollution have continued during the year by the use of Standard Deposit Gauges and Lead Peroxide instruments. The recordings are taken in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Analyst's reports of this deposited matter and estimation of sulphur, together with the rainfall, are as indicated in the following Table:—

Month	Milligrams/sq. mtr.		Average Rainfall in mm. per day	Lead Peroxide gauge reading milligrams per 100 sq. cm. per day
	King George Playing Field	Staveley Works Canteen		
JANUARY	70.8	75.7	72.5	1.41
FEBRUARY	50.3	210.2	55.5	2.08
MARCH	72.9	—	48.0	1.94
APRIL	87.6	—	83.0	1.93
MAY	58.5	144.3	12.5	1.67
JUNE	53.3	121.7	20.0	1.00
JULY	43.4	165.3	33.5	1.17
AUGUST	52.1	124.5	74.5	0.73
SEPTEMBER	69.0	140.3	23.0	0.88
OCTOBER	62.1	220.7	48.5	1.40
NOVEMBER	54.1	152.9	113.5	1.26
DECEMBER	49.2	151.3	34.5	1.83
ANNUAL TOTAL	723.3	1506.9	619.0	17.30
MONTHLY AVE.	60.3	125.5	51.5	1.44

The amount of pollution recorded at Staveley Works Canteen does indicate a reduction in the total solids. This gauge is situated between the Hollingwood Smoke Control Area and the industrial complex of Staveley Works. The cupolas on the Works show a very considerable emission of pollution but the installation of wet arrestors has obviously made a substantial contribution in reducing the amount of pollution as recorded during the previous year.

Domestic Smoke Control

The Council's Smoke Control Area at Hollingwood is continuing to operate satisfactorily and in spite of fears of the shortage of solid smokeless fuel experienced in some other districts, no representations have been received from any tenant that they have had difficulty in obtaining supplies. It should be noted, however, that the majority of the householders in Hollingwood use gas as the primary fuel for the heating of their homes. The reduction in the amount of pollution, recorded by the standard deposit gauge at Staveley Works Canteen, can be somewhat attributed to the smokeless conditions now enjoyed in the Hollingwood area.

Petroleum Licensing

The number of licences granted to store petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures was 20, and the quantity to be stored totalled 3,863,860 gallons. Further licences were issued to store 39 tons of Carbide of Calcium. Three installations were tested in accordance with Home Office Regulations and all satisfied the test. A new building to store a small amount of petroleum spirit in cans was considered and came into use during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1.—INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises 1.	Register 2.	Number of		
		Inspections 3.	Written Notices 4.	Occupiers Prosecuted 5.
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	40	13	2	—
Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority excluding Outworkers Premises	3	—	1	—
TOTAL	43	13	3	—

2.—CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars 1.	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted 6.
	Found 2.	Remedied 3.	Referred to H.M. Inspector 4.	Referred by H.M. Inspector 5.	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temp. (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation(S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	—	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	—	—	1	—	—
TOTAL	3	1	1	3	—

3.—OUTWORK

Nature of Work	No. of Outworkers	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.
—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DONE IN
THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT DURING 1970

		Inspections and Observations made
GENERAL SANITATION	Drainage	23
	Filthy and Verminous Conditions	38
	Caravan Sites	2
	Places of Entertainment	1
	Petroleum Stores	7
	Shops Act	14
	Atmospheric Pollution	95
	Factories	13
	Rats and Mice	74
	Poultry and other Animals	5
	Water Supply	21
	Cesspools	1
	Public Conveniences	20
	Hairdressers	11
	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	71
	Noise	8
	Miscellaneous	59
PUBLIC CLEANSING	Refuse Collection	50
	Refuse Disposal	46
	Salvage	10
	Privies	—
	Scrap Metal Dealers	4
	Abandoned Motor Vehicles	79
	Civic Amenities Act	9
HOUSING	Under Public Health Acts	
	No. of Houses inspected	65
	Additional visits to above houses	4
	Under Housing Acts	
	No. of Houses inspected	220
	Additional visits to above houses	227
	Improvement Grants	54
	Rent Act	—
	Houses in Multiple Occupation	1
	Environmental Improvement	—
FOOD INSPECTION	Qualification Certificates	1
	Bakehouses	—
	Provision Merchants	36
	Fried Fish Shops	9
	Ice Cream Premises	1
	Butchers	10
	Licensed Premises	16
	Preserved Food Manufacturers	1
	Unfit Food	13
	Mineral Water Manufacturers	2
	Greengrocers	8
	Street Traders	15
	Distribution of Milk	2
	Restaurants and Cafes	2
	Market Stalls	6
	Milk Sampling	2
	Chicken Cooking	2
	Enquiries into Cases	28
	Disinfections	—
INFECTIOUS DISEASE		

Salvage of Waste Paper

The quantity and value of waste paper sold during the year was as follows:—

			<i>No. of Bales</i>	<i>T. C. Q.</i>	£	s.	d.
January	...	...	100	6 17 0	70	4	3
February	...	...	285	15 18 0	174	10	6
March	...	...	140	6 8 0	76	16	0
April	...	...	—	— — —	—	—	—
May	...	...	225	16 18 0	193	11	9
June	...	...	130	5 1 0	60	12	0
July	...	...	—	— — —	—	—	—
August	...	...	—	— — —	—	—	—
September	...	...	—	— — —	—	—	—
October	...	...	—	— — —	—	—	—
November	...	...	—	— — —	—	—	—
December	...	...	126	5 13 0	67	16	0
			<u>1,006</u>	<u>56 15 0</u>	<u>643</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>

A Karrier Bantam with Derby Type Body, 10 cu. yds. capacity is used for the special collection of salvage from commercial premises.

The amount of waste paper salvaged during the year decreased in amount. This was solely due to considerable sickness within the Cleansing Department, and the baling of paper had to be suspended for a time. It is however, intended to increase output substantially during the coming year with the provision of a 5 H.P. electrically operated press in place of the existing hand operated press.

Refuse Collection

All household refuse is stored in $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. metal dustbins. A back door collection is given and organised on a once weekly collection basis. The vehicles maintained for the work of the Department are as follows:—

No. 9 Karrier Gamecock Dual Tip, 18 cu. yds capacity,
Year 1962

No. 10 Karrier Gamecock Dual Tip, 18 cu. yds. capacity,
Year 1964

No. 11 Karrier Gamecock Dual Tip, 18 cu. yds. capacity,
Year 1965

Refuse continues to increase in bulk but the density tends to decline. The bulky nature of the refuse, particularly at Hollingwood which is a smoke controlled area, does have an effect on collection. The payload of a vehicle decreases with the added volume. Vehicles to be purchased in the future as replacements for existing vehicles will be fitted with compacting devices. These devices will break down larger items of refuse during the loading process and compact them to a degree within the vehicle body. This will increase the payloads and reduce the number of journeys to the tipping site. One such vehicle is already on order and should come into service early next year. This vehicle will also be fitted with mechanism to lift $1\frac{1}{4}$ cu. yd. containers which will be available for use at premises which normally require a substantial number of $3\frac{1}{4}$ cu. ft. dustbins.

Refuse Collection (continued)

Refuse containers will be new in this District and it is hoped that they will appeal to establishments producing substantial waste material. They will be available for hire or obtainable by purchase. They will be particularly attractive to newly constructed premises where the amount of space available for the storage of waste is limited.

The Depot at Lowgates was vacated during December and a new Depot came into use on the Speedwell Industrial Estate. This new Depot provides excellent facilities for the garaging of vehicles, for the sorting and baling of waste paper, messroom facilities, sanitary accommodation including shower baths, and general stores. The Council is to be congratulated for providing such excellent facilities. Salvage work is now carried out under ideal working conditions, and refuse collectors are able to travel home from their work in a clean state. These improved conditions will undoubtedly encourage men to take a pride in the important work that they undertake. Refuse collection is a vital part of public health work which needs to be done regularly and efficiently. A breakdown in the service quickly has its repercussions. It is a dirty and unattractive job and demanding on the physical capabilities of the workmen. To provide the men with good vehicles and decent messroom and working facilities encourages a good standard throughout the service.

A rate of 18.6% of days were lost due to sickness and 1.3% days were lost due to absenteeism. This is a high rate of lost time and creates difficulties in maintaining a satisfactory service.

A total of 317,013 dustbins were emptied during the year and 12,491 miles were travelled by the vehicles.

Refuse Disposal

All refuse is disposed of on land at Cemetery Lane. A Fordson Super Major equipped with Muledozer for the levelling of refuse was replaced by a Massey Ferguson Crawler Loader. This machine is capable of dealing effectively with the refuse to be disposed of on land at Cemetery Lane. It is regrettable to have to record that the machine together with the building in which it was garaged was burnt out by fire some few months after it came into use. It was later established that children had broken into the building and set the contents on fire. The machine had to be replaced by a new one.

Trespassers on the tip site do create problems with indiscriminate tipping and outbreaks of fires on the tip itself can be attributed to their activities.

This area of land has been in use since 1935 and is rapidly reaching the end of its useful life for refuse disposal purposes. Consideration has been given to a Regional Refuse Disposal Scheme but with proposals for Local Government reorganisation near at hand and the proposed transfer of this function to the County Council it does appear that a regional scheme by existing Local Authorities is unlikely to make much progress. Refuse disposal has, however, to continue and consideration is being given to acquiring land at Springwell. The need for alternative refuse disposal facilities is becoming a matter of urgency.

Civic Amenities Act, 1967

The Council has provided a central point where the public may themselves deposit refuse, other than trade refuse, free of charge. The object is to try to discourage people from dumping waste materials around the countryside.

Action has been taken to deal with twenty one abandoned motor vehicles during the year. The time taken in trying to locate the owners of the vehicles can be quite substantial and protracted. Where they are on private land they cannot be removed expeditiously and can therefore be a potential source of danger particularly to children.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. MURRAY,

Chief Public Health Inspector

